

## NEW YORK HERALD.

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Colleen Bawn.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Society Family.—Plea-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—Road to

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Our Ameri-

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Joe Witch.—Har-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Society's National

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Con-

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-

NIRLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Gottschalk's Concert

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Shubert Institute, No. 639

MELODION CONCERT HALL, No. 339 Broadway.—

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway.—Songs,

GAITEIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—Drawing

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—Songs, Bal-

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—Burlesques

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Dr. Colton's Exposition of

New York, Sunday, February 16, 1862.

## THE SITUATION.

The military and naval record of the army of the republic for the past week is one upon which we may well congratulate ourselves, embracing as it does, the brilliant victory at Roanoke Island, the capture of Elizabeth City and Edenton, the utter discomfiture of the rebel fleet which was brought into action against our forces in the waters of North Carolina, and the successes in the West, which have restored the States of Tennessee and Kentucky to the Union, by the capture of Fort Henry and the attack on Fort Donelson, which threatens its demolition at no distant period. In addition to these satisfactory movements in the West, we have the cheering news from General Buell, contained in a despatch to General McClellan yesterday, that the rebels commenced to evacuate Bowling Green upon the approach of our troops under General Mitchell. The bombardment of Fort Donelson was going on all day yesterday, and from despatches received at Washington its reduction seemed certain. While it is possible that the rebels who evacuated Bowling Green may have gone to Fort Donelson to reinforce it (for such is the rumor), it is still pretty certain that our troops will be able to repulse them, while in the meantime Nashville may be seized by General Buell, and thus all communication between the rebels in Virginia and Tennessee be cut off. The rebel accounts of the siege of Fort Donelson, which we publish to-day, represent everything in favor of their own side. Our forces are said to have been defeated both by land and water; but, on the other hand, our reports from that vicinity on Friday state that the rebels were driven into their intrenchments outside the fort with considerable loss, and that our troops were in possession of two of their batteries. Eight thousand troops and five gunboats had arrived on the previous night to reinforce the Union army.

This intelligence only refers to the first day's fight, and nothing later has reached us up to half-past two o'clock this morning.

A joint order of the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments was issued yesterday in the name of the President, thanking the commanders who have won such glorious victories for both services at Roanoke Island and in Tennessee and Kentucky. Secretary Stanton and Secretary Welles state, in the order referred to, that the President returns thanks to Brigadier General Burnside and Flag Officer Goldsborough, to General Grant and Flag Officer Foote, and the land and naval forces under their respective commands, for their gallant achievements in the capture of Fort Henry and Roanoke Island. That while it will be no ordinary pleasure for the President to acknowledge and reward in a becoming manner the valor of the living, he also recognizes his duty to pay fitting honor to the memory of the gallant dead. The charge at Roanoke Island, like the bayonet charge at Mill Spring, proves that the close grapple and sharp steel of loyal and patriotic soldiers must always put rebels and traitors to flight. The late achievements of the navy show that the flag of the Union, once borne in proud glory around the world by naval heroes, will soon again float over every rebel city and stronghold, and that it shall forever be honored and respected as the emblem of liberty and union in every land and upon every sea.

It is but just that the War and Navy Departments should combine in issuing this order, inasmuch as both branches of the service have evinced equal bravery and endurance in achieving the victories, thus so properly acknowledged and commemorated.

The news from Western Virginia supplies an additional chapter to the story of our victories. A despatch received by Gen. McClellan yesterday, from Gen. Lander, dated from Pawpatz, Va., at eight o'clock on Friday night, announces the fact that his forces surprised a rebel camp at Blooming Gap, capturing seventeen commissioned officers, some of them of high rank, and a number of others—in all amounting to seventy-five men. Thirteen of the rebels were killed. This affair opens the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far as Hancock, and clears Gen. Lander's department of the rebels completely.

The communication from Governor Letcher, of Virginia, to the rebel Legislature at Richmond, which we publish in another column to-day, is full of terrible forebodings for the future of the rebel cause. He urges upon every citizen of Richmond the necessity of aiding in the defence of that city, and applies the same argument to the inhabit-

ants of every other town and city in Virginia. He recommends that all places of business shall be closed at two o'clock every day in order to enable the employees to be drilled. The drafting system may be thus said to be fairly inaugurated in the rebel States, a fact in itself which proves the desperate straits to which they are driven.

We have received a number of Southern papers of recent date, from which we make copious extracts in our columns to-day. The New Orleans papers indicate a change of the policy pursued thus far since the war began, respecting the receipt and exportation of cotton. They now advocate that whenever a European vessel runs the blockade with a cargo of goods to exchange for cotton, or brings gold to purchase cotton with, it will be allowed to load with the staple and leave with it, and run the blockade if it can succeed in doing so.

The mystery attached to General Beauregard's movements has been solved by the Nashville *Daily* of the 4th inst., which states that he was in that city on the 2d inst., and would proceed at once to Columbus.

From a rebel source we learn that there is a monster foundry and arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., where they are casting cannon, field pieces and manufacturing rifles by wholesale. The establishment covers four acres of ground.

By the Asia, at this port yesterday, we have news from Europe to the 2d of February.

Our advices report a pleasing change in the public sentiment and executive attitude of England and France in relation to American affairs. It is almost certain that the people and cabinets of both countries have abandoned the idea of an active intervention in our attempt to extinguish the Southern rebellion, and thus dispersed the last hope of the Mason-Sliddell deputation and their confederates in Europe.

The late remarks of Napoleon to the French Legislative Chambers have been interpreted all over England as meaning no "intervention;" and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in full meeting, as well as the leading commercial journals of Liverpool, have endorsed the sentiment solemnly and heartily.

In addition to this, Lord John Russell has addressed an important letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, laying down very stringent rules with regard to American vessels-of-war or privateers (belligerents) which may enter British ports. No such vessels from the North or South will be permitted to enter any port of the British Islands without special leave of the Lieutenant Governor; and with reference to all British ports, whether in the United Kingdom or in the colonies, the vessels alluded to will not be allowed to obtain any of the facilities for warlike equipment; and when a ship belonging to one belligerent has sailed, twenty-four hours must elapse before a ship belonging to the other belligerent may also leave the harbor. When under stress of weather, vessels may have coal or supplies to enable them to proceed to the nearest port of America—North or South—where they will find shelter. As the Union war ships require no aid, except in case of casualty, from Great Britain, this order will operate healthfully for the Union cause in undoing the privateers now ensconced in English harbors, as well as effectually breaking up the nests of rebel smugglers and pirates which have been formed at the Bahamas, and other parts of the West Indies by the secessionists since the commencement of the rebellion.

The Nashville had been ordered from Southampton; but her commander sent in a pitiful appeal begging more time, and pointing to the fact that "certain destruction" awaited his vessel from the Tuscarora if he went out immediately after her.

The military commander of Gibraltar had ordered the Sumter from that harbor within six hours, notwithstanding that her captain begged time to wait for the arrival of cash wherewith to purchase coal and food supplies. It was said that the Sumter would be sold to parties in Genoa.

The London *Times* has been reduced to the pitiful position of uttering words of pretended sympathy for the people of the loyal States of the Union, who are about to undergo taxation in order to replenish the federal treasury. This is the latest vent for the spleen of that journal against the Union.

Negotiations of an important character appear to be going on between France, England and Spain with respect to Mexico; but the facts are only imperfectly known. The Paris *Patrie* has been informing the European world that fifteen out of the twenty provinces of Mexico have pronounced for a monarchical government, and that deputations from many towns went to Vera Cruz to beg the representatives of the three intervening Powers to establish a liberal monarchical government in Mexico. There can be very little doubt that the Archduke Maximilian has been offered, perhaps on certain conditions, the throne of Mexico; but some of the journals of Vienna repudiate the idea, and assert that it is a base attempt of Napoleon to buy off the Hapsburgs from their claims on Italy.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Asia, from Liverpool on the 1st and Queenstown on the 2d inst., reached this port early yesterday morning. Her news is one day later than the telegraphic report of the Teutonia, from Cape Race, which appeared in the *HERALD* last Thursday morning. Our European files are dated two days later than those received by the Jura, and contain the details of the advices to the 1st inst.

Cotton had slightly advanced on the quotations of the previous week in Liverpool, the market closing steady. Breadstuffs were easy and quiet. Consols rated at 92½ a 93 for money in London on the 1st inst.

The general news report from the continent of Europe is of an unimportant character. The Pontifical government has, (January 29,) issued a circular to all the Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world, summoning them to a council, to be held at Rome in May.

Advices, dated on the 31st ultimo, from St. Petersburg, state that the discontent of the nobility at the emancipation of the serfs was assuming a serious aspect. Popular demonstrations are spreading to Greece. A change of ministry had given rise to disturbances in the streets of Athens, and the troops had to be confined to barracks.

A correspondent at Saint Johns, Newfoundland, furnishes a report of the origin, progress and termination of the late riots at Carbochar, in that province. The cause of the outbreak was very trifling and its issue ridiculous, but injurious to the interests of the colony.

We have news from Caracas, Venezuela, to the

15th of January. The prospects of the country were still very gloomy; war with all its horrors still threatened the people, but hopes were still entertained of the ultimate triumph of peace. General Medrano and Medina, two of the followers of the rebel Falcon, had unconditionally surrendered and made their allegiance to Paez's government. The veteran chief was uniting in his efforts for the pacification of the republic. Medrano, from a strong rebel partisan, had been converted into a loyal and patriotic soldier. Medina also was aiding General Paez with his best exertions. Falcon, however, still held out, and it was feared that the government would be compelled to deal vigorously and severely with him.

In the State Senate at Albany yesterday a discussion took place in Committee of the Whole, on the bill for regulating the concert saloons in this city, when progress on it was reported, and it was laid over. The bill amending the charter of the Long Island Railroad received a favorable report; also that amending the act altering the map of Brooklyn. In the Assembly the resolution appointing a select committee on the excise question was adopted. Several bills were introduced, among which were the following:—For the suppression of intemperance and the regulation of the liquor traffic; for a railroad in Tenth avenue and other streets; for the punishment of bribery and corruption at elections, and to facilitate the enforcement of demands against ships and other vessels. Notice was given of a bill to prevent frauds in the opening of streets in this city; also of one to establish a railway police system. A long and excited debate took place on the resolutions in reference to the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, from the United States Senate; but an adjournment took place before a final vote was reached.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired on the Battery and at Madison square at noon yesterday, in honor of the recent Union victories. Flags floated everywhere in the city, on hotels, public buildings and private dwellings.

Another snow storm visited the city yesterday, falling very rapid and heavy during the afternoon. The air was sharp and cold and the wind blew quite fresh for several hours. Snow storms have been more frequent this winter than for several years, although the sleighing has not been plentiful in proportion.

The ice on the Central Park was in good condition yesterday morning, but the snow storm that set in about noon prevented the usual number of Saturday visitors from enjoying the pleasure of skating. Doubtless the ice will have been sufficiently cleaned to allow skating to-day.

The following changes have been made in the Custom House—Robert Emmet, clerk of third division, vice G. W. Cummings, and W. E. Shoemaker, inspector, vice James Sever, deceased. The custom market was quiet yesterday, but exhibited rather more tone than it did the previous day. The transactions, however, were limited, as the larger class of holders were unwilling to meet the views of purchasers. The sales were confined to 200 bales, including a portion sold late the previous afternoon. We quote middling uplands at about 23c., while small lots, probably in some cases pressed, were sold at a figure or two less. Good middling was held at 22c. The Liverpool Brokers' Circular of the 31st of January gives the stock of American cotton at 216,890 bales, against 451,780 last year; at the same time, and of India at 283,021, against 133,470 last year; Egyptian, 11,190, against 25,690 last year; African and West India, 690, against 1,820; Brazil and other South American ports, 10,000, against 10,000, against 7,500. Total, 440,000, against 659,390 last year. At sea on the 31st ult., from America, 100,000, at the same time last year, 250,000 bales. From India, 100,000, against 70,000 bales last year. To arrive at the comparative supply of cotton in Liverpool on the 31st of January, compared with the same time last year, reduce the whole to pounds, by estimating the American bales at 450 pounds each, and the India bales at an average of 300 lbs. each. Another difference may be shown between the value of American and India cotton in Liverpool on the 31st ult. and the same day last year, which will be seen by the following table of prices in Liverpool, January 31.—

	1861.	1862.
American—Middling uplands.	7 1/4	12 1/4
India—Best middling do.	7 1/4	6 1/4
India—Best middling do.	7 1/4	6 1/4
The Brokers' Circular reports that the shipments made to the United States during the month of January amounted to 25,000 bales, nearly all of which was American grown. Taking all qualities at the cost of about 25c. per lb., and estimating the bales at 450 lbs., would give \$112 50 per bale, or for the whole amount \$2,941,250—nearly three millions of dollars. Such an importation has probably in some degree contributed to the inflation of sterling exchange. The flour market yesterday was less active, while prices for most grades exhibited rather more firmness at the close. Wheat was held with a fair degree of firmness, while prices were without change of moment and somewhat irregular, especially for inferior and common lots. Corn was dull and rather lower, while sales were light, at 65c. for Western mixed, delivered. Pork was in fair demand, while prices were unchanged. Sugar was steady, with sales of 880 hds. and 115 boxes. 2,600 bags Laguyra coffee were sold on private terms. Freight was steady and engagements moderate.		

## The Triumphs of the Union Arms.

The first fruits of the sagacious policy of General McClellan are now visible to every eye, and a harvest of glory may soon be expected. The "On to Richmond" journals are beginning to find out their own ignorance. They have at length discovered that the Ohio, and not the Potomac, is the main base of operations against the rebels. This was shown to them long since in the columns of the *HERALD*. Now that the onward movement has commenced in earnest from the true base, blow after blow is being dealt in rapid succession to the rebellion, which reels and staggers and is at its wits' end, like a drunken man. The splendid operations of our navy on the sea coast, and the brilliant achievements of our gunboats upon the inland waters, are contributing tremendously to the grand result. The success at Port Royal lays open to our arms South Carolina and Georgia, with their capitals, Charleston and Savannah. The successes at Hatteras and Roanoke will result in the cutting off of Norfolk from supplies without firing a gun, and they expose the whole of North Carolina to be overrun by the Union legions. The capture of Fort Henry has already resulted in the evacuation of Bowling Green, and thus Columbus is cut off from reinforcements and supplies from the east. The operations of Burnside menace the great Southern railroad along the coast. The line traversing the West to New Orleans is in imminent danger. Hence the rebel Congress, suddenly waking up to their danger, have ordered the construction of a road between Danville, Va., and Greensboro, N. C., on the ground of its being a military necessity. The military necessity consists in this, that the proposed line will complete a central route—the last chance the rebels have of preserving their communications. But before that railroad can be completed the game of the rebellion will be up.

By the capture of Fort Donelson the possession of Nashville becomes a certainty, while a column advancing up the Tennessee to Florence, Alabama, will be in the very heart of the rebellion. A large force, moreover, is steadily advancing upon Knoxville, East Tennessee, as the result of Zollicoffer's defeat. Another grand effect from all these combined movements will be soon to force the main rebel army at Manassas to abandon Virginia and fall back, to prevent its position being turned. Hence, as the reader will see by referring to another column, Governor Letcher is making

provision to supply its place by calling out the whole population.

Thus on all sides are the Union armies closing around the rebels, and with their superior numbers, superior arms, more abundant ammunition, greater plenty of provisions, better generals, and more skillful artillerymen and engineers, the result cannot be long doubtful, and the best thing the insurgents can do is to lay down their arms at once. In no other way could they so annoy the abolitionists, whose sole object is the destruction of the institutions of the South, and not its restoration to the Union.

## The Rebel Commissioners in England—Proposed Sale of the South, Slavery and All.

Among the most interesting items of news from Europe by the Asia is the report of the *Independence Bells* "that the Southern Commissioners have informed the English government that, in return for the recognition of the Southern confederacy, they would establish most absolute free trade for fifty years, abolish the external slave traffic, and emancipate all the blacks born after the recognition."

We are strongly inclined to believe that Mason and Sliddell were charged with that extensive discretion which would cover these propositions, and that Jeff. Davis and his confederates have placed all their hopes upon British intervention. All their other calculations failing, the conspirators who contrived this rebellion believed that Southern cotton and free trade would infallibly bring England to their rescue. The influence of these temptations upon the British government—which had been presented in every shape and form by industrious Southern emissaries—was betrayed in the indecent haste with which Lord Palmerston and Russell seized upon the Trent affair as a cause for war. But that cloud having blown over, and King Cotton and free trade having failed to silence the abolition objections of the English people to a war with the United States in support of a pro-slavery confederacy, we can readily believe that Davis and Company, as a last resort to save themselves from the penalties of unsuccessful treason, are prepared to sell our revolted States, slavery and all, for English intervention.

There is something conceded to the anti-slavery sentiment of England in the proposition to totally abjure the African slave trade; but the offer to make free in Socassa every child born therein, the offspring of a slave mother, after the date of the recognition by England of our so-called "Confederate States" as an independent Power, is positively sublime. It is a sweeping proposition of emancipation, but upon a plan so gradual that the present Southern generation would not feel it; and what care Davis and his ruling Confederates for the next generation, so that during the present Davis and Company are secured in the spoils and plunder, the government, the honors and emoluments of a Southern confederacy, instead of suffering the pains and penalties of defeated traitors.

From time to time, since August last, we have had, from the Charleston *Mercury* and other Southern oracles at home and abroad, some glimmerings of submission to a European master, or of some vital concessions in the matter of Southern slavery to England, in order to escape from the strong grasp of the "old Union." We are not, therefore, surprised to hear of these extraordinary rebel offerings of Southern trade, Southern cotton, Southern slavery and Southern independence to England as the last chance for the disruption of the Union. But these propositions come too late. England hesitates, and while she is hesitating Lord Palmerston will get such news of the doings of our fleets and armies as will convince him that Jeff. Davis has been playing the part of an arrant impostor. This rebellion is falling to pieces. The "old Union" will be restored, and Southern slavery will be left to take its chances under the pressure of free labor and the non-intervention guarantees of the constitution of the United States. The people of the South are returning to their sober senses, and this news from the *Independence Bells* will be very apt to strike the last nail in the political coffin of Jeff. Davis.

A GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.—The order of Secretary Stanton for the liberation of State prisoners, which we publish this morning, is a very ably written and magnanimous document, reflecting great credit upon the Chief Magistrate and his excellent Cabinet, as well as the Secretary of War, and contrasting remarkably with the recent proclamation of the latter relating to the imprisonment of Mr. Ives, which was the only mistake the present head of the War Department has made. It was a document in which a good deal of capital thunder was expended to very little purpose. It was much ado about nothing, and the game was certainly not worth the powder.

The liberation of the State prisoners is a timely measure, which, besides restoring hundreds to the protection of their own flag, will have a good moral effect both at home and abroad. It will show to foreign nations that we are powerful enough to afford to act thus generously towards the rebels, and by the people of the North it will be rightly interpreted as denoting the confidence of the government in being about to strike the death blow of this rebellion. A few days ago the rebels had two or three hundred more prisoners than we had; but since the successes of the Burnside expedition we have about three thousand more than they, and if we capture Fort Donelson we shall have ten or twenty thousand in addition. But we can still afford to be magnanimous, and the order in question will doubtless apply to them as well as to the others. The rebels have been long anxious for an exchange, and the release will take place, both North and South, as nearly simultaneously as possible.

We have hitherto said that Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Garrison and other abolition agitators ought to be sent to Fort Lafayette; but there is no necessity for this now. Let them take the fresh air without interference. The government is so strong, and McClellan and his splendid generals are prosecuting this war so efficiently, that the country is safe, and those who were formerly considered dangerous may be quietly let alone. With such a President, Cabinet and army we cannot doubt the final and speedy restoration of the Union, and the restoration of the prisoners to their own homes may be accepted as a significant commentary upon the progress of the national cause.

ANOTHER SECESSION FLAG.—We have just received a secession flag captured by the gallant defenders of the Union a little beyond Beaufort, and which was sent to us as a trophy and curiosity. It is now at this office, where any of our contemporaries can see it. If, in the words of Patrick Henry, this is treason, make the most of it.

## The Chevalier Wilkoff Out with Another Brochure.

The Chevalier Wilkoff is out of prison again. He will shortly be out with another brochure. The Chevalier knows a little bit of everything. He happened to know something about the President's Message. It happened, also, that the *HERALD*, which knows a great deal about everything, also knew something about the President's Message, and published a shrewd surmise in regard to one or two of its important points upon the very morning that the Message was delivered, and in advance, therefore, of every other paper. Putting this and that together, Beau Hickman and his kitchen committee jumped at the conclusion that Chevalier Wilkoff was an employee of the *HERALD*, and had sent us all he knew about the Message. The fact that the Chevalier was intimate at the White House, as he is in most polite circles, added confirmation strong as Holy Writ to Hickman's sage conclusion. The members of the kitchen committee were in ecstasies at the chance of prying into the secrets of the White House and the mysteries of the *HERALD* office at one peep, and hauled up the Chevalier for instant examination.

Now, the Chevalier is a prudent and economical man, and generally reserves his piquant experiences for publication in book form or in delightful brochures. He is, therefore, rather uncommunicative orally, and has a wholesome dread lest his conversation should be taken down by a shorthand reporter, written up by some small fry Bohemian, and published for another person's benefit. Consequently he refused to answer the searching queries of the kitchen committee, and, to his utter discomfiture, the inquiring Hickman found that the most frank of *litterateurs* was the most reticent and contumacious of witnesses. Naturally enough, Hickman was irritated. He felt as if the Chevalier had slammed the door of the White House in his face, or denied him access to the *HERALD* sanctum. He marched into the House of Representatives and demanded his revenge and the imprisonment of the Chevalier. The House was just about to hear read the reports of the recent Union victories, and consented to put the Chevalier in contempt, in order to put Hickman out of the way. Then in marched the Chevalier, collared by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and cogitating the title of his next brochure, and was summarily placed at the bar of the House, when Hickman, who, like other Congressmen, has probably had much experience at the spiritual bar in the Congressional committee rooms, commended the poisoned chalice to the uncommunicative lips of the Chevalier. The question, "Will you tell Hickman all you know?" was again put to the Chevalier, with all due solemnity and formality, amid suppressed titterings from the floor and galleries. The Chevalier replied that he had every respect for the committee and the House—how exquisitely and politely satisfied the Chevalier can be when he likes—but he respectfully would not.

The amazement of the investigating Hickman at this continued contumacy was overwhelming; but his duty as a patriot overcame his pity as a man, and he took a pull at his shirt collar, and moved that the Chevalier Wilkoff be put first into contempt of the House, and, secondly, into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The undismayed Chevalier took a seat by the Speaker, and occupied the last few moments of freedom by making notes for a chapter in his brochure upon the useless and unnecessary ceremony of putting him into contempt, and in giving the pages specimens of the excellent manner in which he wrote his own name. It appears that the House desired the Chevalier's autograph also; for his reply was written out by the Clerk, and he was required to sign it offhand. These proceedings over, the contemptuous Chevalier was left off to prison, and the contemptible House adjourned to take a drink at Hickman's expense—or rather at the expense of the nation; for such little items are generally included under the head of "sun-dries" in the committees' bills. What passed during the weary hours of the Chevalier's close confinement and whether he found the Congressional bread and water palatable, we must look in his forthcoming brochure to learn. We are told, however, that General Sickles visited the Chevalier in his dungeon, and gave him friendly counsel and advice. We know that the Chevalier has been too well accustomed to bolts and bars, at Ham and Genoa, to let confinement disturb his serenity of mind; and, although not remarkably melodious, we can imagine him whiling away the tedious hours in chanting odes to liberty. At last some one conveyed a rack, in the shape of an iron bedstead, into the cell of the Chevalier, and after a night of torture he confessed that a man named Watts had told him about the Message. Watts is no doubt a lineal descendant of the ancient palmist who wrote—

How doth the little busy bee,  
And the modern Watts himself is rather in the pastoral and poetical line; for he kept the White House garden. This gardener could read, it seems, and perused President Lincoln's Message in the White House library, committed a few tid-bits of it to memory, and repeated it to Chevalier Wilkoff. So the secret was out, the prison doors opened, and the Chevalier, with the materials for a new brochure, is again at liberty to eat and sleep where he likes.

But what has Paul Pry Hickman made by his great discovery, after all? He is no nearer the secrets of the White House than before. He does not know what blacking is used to polish the Presidential boots; in what cupboard the administrative preserves are kept; who does the executive washing and ironing, or where the White House slops are thrown. He cannot even tell what closet contains the remains of the ball supper, to which he and his prying friends were not invited. He should have bribed the White House cook, or made love to the White House chambermaid, or interrogated the White House bootblack, and not have arrested the Chevalier Wilkoff, if he desires such domestic information. He has found out that the Chevalier and Watts, the gardener, knew about the Message; but he has not yet been able to dive into the drawers, inspect the *escrutores* and peruse the manuscripts of the *HERALD* office; for we have nothing to do with Wilkoff and Watts, and neither of them telegraphed us our intelligence about the Message. Really, the only results of this immense affair are a general laugh at the expense of Paul Pry Hickman and his kitchen committee, who are over anxious to be members of the Kitchen Cabinet, and a new brochure by the Chevalier Wilkoff, which cannot fail to be piquant, amusing and instructive, and which will rival his account of his European love chase and his remarkable diplomatic disclosures about Lord Palmerston and the French Emperor.

## NORTHERN AID AND COMFORT TO REBELLION.—

The persons in the North who are now giving aid and comfort to the rebels are those fanatical members of Congress who, like Senator Sumner, introduce acts in regard to slaves and slavery, and who, like Lovejoy, declaim in favor of universal emancipation. Thus far the war has been conducted, if we except the Bull run advance, upon conservative principles, and the result is a series of most brilliant victories. Does any one suppose that we should have had such good news from the Department of Missouri if the abolitionists had remained in power there? Does any one suppose that Kentucky and Tennessee would have remained as consistently loyal, in spite of rebel despotism, if the schemes of the abolitionists had been carried into effect? Everywhere we find that abolition plans have ended in rebel victories and conservative plans have achieved rebel defeat. It is thus demonstrated that the fanatical abolitionists are the abettors of treason, and they should be treated as such. As for the slavery question, the Southern States will settle that for themselves when they are brought back into the Union. Those fanatics who attempt to meddle with it by overriding the constitution are the worst enemies of the country. Nothing could sooner change the present despair of the rebels into a wild desperation than the passage of any such measures as those proposed by the abolitionists.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.—The news of the successes of the Burnside expedition and the probable capture of Fort Donelson caused great rejoicing throughout the country yesterday. The city was gay with flags, and the sound of cannon here and there boomed upon the ear. The whole population exchanged congratulations upon the exploits of the gallant defenders of the Union, and a general confidence was felt that the backbone of the rebellion was broken, and that the integrity of the republic would be restored within a very short time. The spirits of our people were buoyant and full of hope for the future. This is a good sign, and we doubt not that it will not be long before we have a fresh cause for rejoicing in the universal collapse and return to the Union of the confederacy under Jeff. Davis. The sooner the better for all parties, and the South especially.

DESPERATE GAME OF THE ABOLITIONISTS IN CONGRESS.—Finding that they cannot move the President from his stern purpose to stand by the constitution he is sworn to defend, and that the military plans of General McClellan are likely soon to be crowned with complete success, the abolitionists in Congress are becoming terribly exasperated, and are resorting to a most desperate game. It is nothing less than an infamous attempt to break up the domestic relations of the President, and to sow the seeds of future misery in his family. This has been developed by the evidence in the case of the arrest of Mr. Wilkoff, and it shows that so truculent are those fanatical demons, baffled in their designs, that they will stop at nothing. They are like so many she bears robbed of their whelps, and they are making Washington hideous with their roars, as they prow around seeking whom they may devour.

## Religious Intelligence.

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

The third sermon in course before the Young Men's Association of the Fourteenth street Presbyterian church, corner of Second avenue, will be delivered this evening at half-past seven o'clock, by the Rev. R. S. Foster.

"The Time of Unprecedented National Troubles about 1864-69, accompanying the return of Christ," is the subject of a discourse by the Rev. M. Baxter, in the Episcopal church of St. Stephen, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets, at half-past seven o'clock P. M.

The Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Albany, will preach for the Young Men's Association of the Dutch Church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

"The Cotton City of the Potomac and its Citizens,"—The second sermon of this series will be delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, this evening, by the Rev. Wm. Alvin Bartlett. Services to commence at half-past seven o'clock P. M. Morning service, as usual, at half-past ten o'clock.

In St. Ann's church, Rev. Thomas Calland rectors services as usual; with the usual ten o'clock A. M. and half-past seven o'clock P. M., and in the language at three o'clock P. M. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach morning and evening.

In the State street Congregational church, State street, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, preaching at half-past ten o'clock A. M., and half-past seven o'clock P. M., by the pastor, Rev. Newton Heston.

Rev. C. C. Goss, of the Christian Alliance, will preach in the lecture room of Barnum's Museum this evening. Doors open at seven o'clock. Subject—"Be somebody."

In the Second Universalist church, Eleventh street and Second avenue, Rev. G. T. Flanders will deliver a sermon this evening, on the "Second Death and a Life of Fire."

Rev. J. W. Cahill, D. D., will lecture, "The Zeal and Progressive Genius of the Catholic Church" this evening at eight o'clock, at the Cooper Institute, in aid of the House of Mercy and other charities of the Sisters of Mercy.

Miss Emma Hardinge will lecture in Clinton Hall, Astor place, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., and half-past seven P. M. Morning subject, "The Origin of the Races," evening, "The Hereafter."

Divine service will be held in Tremor Hall, 65 West Thirty-third street, near Broadway, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., and half-past seven P. M. The Rev. E. O. Flagg will preach morning and evening.

In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. Samuel M. Hastings, rector of St. Mark's church, Williamsburg, will preach this evening. Services at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and half-past three and half-past seven P. M.

Mrs. Cera L. V. Hatch will make a matinee conversation at Dowd's Hall, 306 Broadway, at half-past ten A. M., on the subject of spiritualism, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. At half-past seven P. M. she will discourse on "The Fraudulence of the American people."

The Rev. M. Fives, pastor of the French Evangelical church, will preach in French this evening at half past seven o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed church, No. 100 West Twenty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. The morning services will be held, as usual, in Crosby street, corner of Grand, at half-past ten o'clock.

In the Blocker street Universalist church the Rev. O. W. Quimby, of Middletown, Conn., preaches at half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.

In the Broadway Presbyterian church, near Forty-fifth street, Broadway, Rev. L. H. Van Rye, minister, preaching at half-past ten A. M.; the Lord's Supper at three